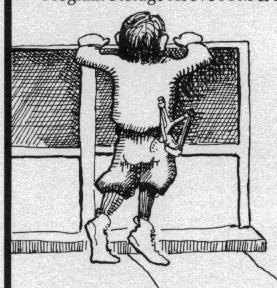
JOURNAL OF THE BIG BOARD USERS

September 1981

No. 2

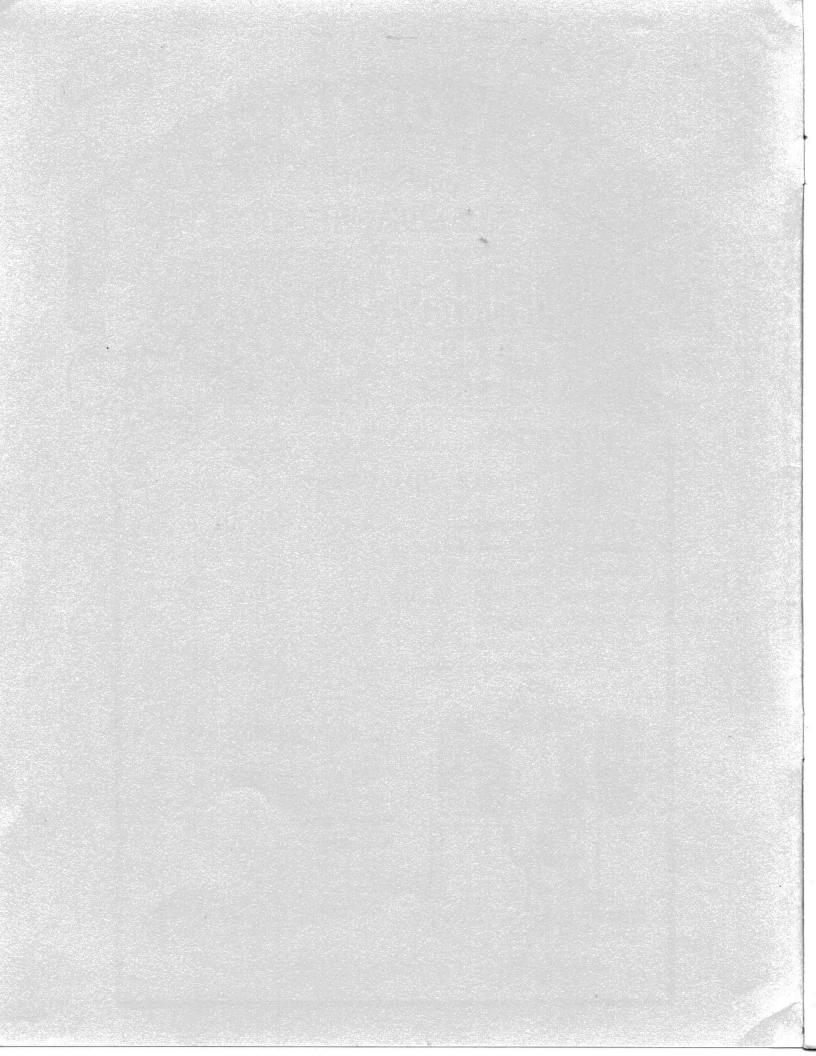
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Supporting a Language	.2
Parallel Print Driver & Listing	3
Disk Drive Motor Control	
Jumpering the Wild Shugart	.6
More Power Supplies	7
Direct Input Routine & Listing	
Program Storage Above PFM & Listing	



REGULAR FEATURES

Editorial
Letters
Notes from Garland
Something New



MICRO CORNUCOPIA

11740 N.W. West Road Portland, Oregon 97229 503-645-3253

Editor & Publisher David J. Thompson

Technical Editor Ruth Fredine-Burt

Graphic Design Sandra Thompson

Typography Patti Morris & Martin White Irish Setter

> Cover Illustration Gerald Torrey

MICRO CORNUCOPIA is published six times a year by Micro Cornucopia of Oregon, 11740 N.W. West Road, Portland, Oregon

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 yr. (6 issues)	\$12.00
1 yr. (Canada)	\$15.00
1 yr. (other foreign)	\$20.00

All subscription orders payable in United States funds only, please.

ADVERTISING RATES: Available on request.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:Please send old label and new address.

SOFTWARE, HARDWARE, AND BOOK VENDORS: Micro Cornucopia is establishing a group of reviewers. We would very much like to review your Big Board compatible products for Micro C. Please send material to Review Editor, Micro Cornucopia.

WRITER'S GUIDELINES: All items should be typed, doublespaced on white paper or better yet, on disk. (Your disk will be returned promptly.) Payment is in contributor's copies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR: Please sound off.

CP/M is a trademark of Digital Research, Inc.

Copyright 1981 by Micro Cornucopia. All rights reserved.

ICRO CORNUCOPI

Sept. 1981

The Journal of the Big Board Users

No.2



There once was a Big Board so brisk. It could eat all the bits off a disk. It chewed up the bits, then spit out the pits, which made feeding it software a risk.

Here We Go Again!

Exclusive!

What happens when a Xerox copies a Big Board? Why you get a "Worm", of course! That's right! The

Xerox 820 is just a Big Board in disguise.

My informed sources say that last fall Xerox bought non-exclusive rights to manufacture a system based on the Big Board. Xerox re-laid out the board (4 layers) so that it would fit in the cabinet, they dedicated the SIO port B as a printer port, and they set up the disk interface (1771) to handle either 5 or 8 inch. Otherwise, it appears to be all Big Board, right down to the 2.5 MHz clock. The system PIO does the same things on both systems, bit for bit, according to Xerox's documentation.

Xerox had 50,000 orders in hand the day they shipped the first 820, and they expect to recoup all their startup costs by the end of this calender year. What a market for software and hardware developed around the Big Board. I'll say more about the 820 as information comes in. (I'd give my eye teeth to see a schematic and service manual for the 820.)

We had a Saturday noon picnic to celebrate our first issue. It turned out that the Saturday we picked conflicted with every party/birthday/outing/etc. for three states around. But Sandy and I and those who came had six hours of very interesting and mellow conver-

The knowledge, resources, and excitement among the local group members are terrific. I only wish all of you could have joined us.

The First Issue

Despite the speed of the U.S. Snail, a heartening number of readers have actually received issue no. 1. The responses from these lucky folks have made the daily trip out to our mailbox most enjoyable. The comments have included; 'surprised, happy, delighted'.

Though Micro C is a long way from being a success financially, feedback like this tells us that it is successful in other ways. We like doing it and we really appreciate your response.

Sometimes a dream generates momentum of its own. This one has.

Thanks.

David Ph

David Thompson Editor & Publisher

Supporting A Language

By David Thompson

Dear Sir,

July came and July went by, and my mailbox has completely rusted

out due to all that drooling. Silly me! When I read 'Iss

Silly me! When I read 'Issue No. 1 will hit the streets during July' I assumed it was July 1981! But now I realize you meant July 1982. I'd better get a stainless steel mailbox or maybe not bother to wait, because the magazine will never get here.

Maybe it went the way of Mitt's Newsletter, the Digital Group Newsletter, and Processor Technology's "Access"

ogy's "Access."
I hope not.

Joe Kish 758 Yucca Ridge Lane San Marcos, CA 92069

Editor's note:

I called Joe; after all it was the least I could do for his mailbox. And besides, I think it's a great letter! (He did finally receive issue no. 1.)

Sandy and I made a desperate, last ditch effort to get all 500 first issues collated, bound, labeled, sorted and bundled in one afternoon so we could get the first issue in the mail on July 31. We missed the 8 PM deadline at the post office by 15 minutes.

So the magazine was mailed Monday morning, August 3rd. (So much for hitting

the streets in July.)

Someday maybe I'll write a book about starting a users group magazine. I could almost write the book about the first issue, and Murphy would certainly be a leading figure. (For those of you who don't know Murphy, he is the one credited with the first voyage of the Titanic.)

Quote from Murphy:

If there is no way your plan can fail, you simply don't have all the information.

Dear Editor,

I bought a bare board version and built it up from scratch. I had to buy about \$80.00 worth of parts beyond what I had around. I have it up and running CP/M and am currently working on packaging it in a terminal-type case with a Ball Brothers CRT. The unit is going to be used for text processing and formatting for a friend's photo typesetter. My other computer is an LSI-11 and I also use

(continued next column)

Throughout these early months of Micro Cornucopia, I have been looking at commercial and public versions of various languages with the hope of finding a semiofficial language for this group.

A common high level language would mean we could pass around source code in something other than assembler. But the language would need to be powerful enough for substantial commercial applications and inexpensive enough that most of the

Letters continued

my H19 with the DEC-20 at work. I think the Big Board is an excellent value and very useful.

people in the group could afford it.

I agree that Frank Gentges' idea about the parallel ports is excellent. That would take care of most of the board's limitatons. I think your publication has already been worth the price and I suspect that an active users group with a publication will enhance the usefulness of the hardware significantly.

Doug Faunt PO Box 11142A Palo Alto CA 94306

Dear David,

CONGRATULATIONS!!! FAN-TASTIC!!! You really made it. It looks great and reads great. You are certainly to be congratulated for undertaking such a task that should be

helpful to so many.

I hate to mention that Momma and I are just back from five weeks vacation in the Smokey Mountains in Tennessee. I am about ready to get my feet on the ground again. I hope that I can get back on track to help keep the pipe full of articles for future issues.

Don Retzlaff 6435 Northwood Dallas TX 75225

Editor's note,

What can I say? Thanks again Don, without you and John Jones and Andrew Beck, and the rest of you who are writing up things for future issues this wouldn't be possible. (As for the five whole weeks in the Smokey Mountains, that's just not fair.) Plus, it would need to produce fast and compact object code, encourage readable source code, and promote structured programming. (Whew!)

I am looking seriously at three languages: Forth, Pascal, and C. Of these three, C is presently leading. One reason is that all the versions I have seen have been upwardly compatible with Bell Lab's C.

Versions of C that I'm aware of:

Small C (Public) Small C+ (Public) Tiny C (\$100) CW/C (\$75) BDSC (\$145) Supersoft C (\$200) Whitesmith's C (\$600)

(The prices are approximate.) Whitesmith's C is a full blown version of the language. In fact, sources tell me that it was created by three fellows who worked on C for Bell Labs. They left Bell in order to develop and market C for the business and scientific community.

I've heard that BDSC is a competent enough subset to be an option for someone writing commercial applications. It has its own users group and publication. All this for \$145, such a deal. (Lifeboat is offering discounts on quantity purchases of BDSC.)

CW/C is an expanded version of Small C with lots of nice utilities, but I don't know if it is ready to do commercial work. However, it still looks like quite a bargain at \$75.

Tiny C is the only interpreter in the bunch. It also comes in compiler form for about \$300. The only thing I have heard about Tiny C is that it has an excellent manual (and I heard that fourth or fifth hand).

Supersoft's C is new on the market. The ads say that they support 'most' of version 7 Unix. If that includes floating point and pointer arithmetic, then it would be a very credible piece of of software, assuming they have taken time to exorcise bugs.

The standard text on C is:

"The C Programming Language"
by Kernighan and Ritchie
Prentice-Hall

By John P. Jones

5826 Southwest Ave. St. Louis, MO 63139

This is a simple parallel printer driver that can be incorporated into any CP/M BIOS.

On first entry, the program initializes PIO port B and the interrupt vector register. The program also modifies the BIOS jump table so that all subsequent calls for list output bypass the initialization routine.

As each character is output to port B, a flag byte is set, indicating that the printer is busy. When the printer is again ready, the PIO does an interrupt. The sole purpose of the interrupt service routine is to reset the 'printer busy' flag. The character output routine tests the flag byte and loops until it is reset. When the flag is reset, a character is sent and the flag is again set.

ADS

If you want millions to know what you're doing, buy a page in Byte.

However, if you:

- need help designing a commercial product
- · can provide help on a consulting basis
- need to find a source of . . .
- · want to sell that new BB peripheral we've all been waiting for

Well then, how about an ad in Micro C?

Space Ads

People laugh when we tell them what our space rates are. They stop laughing when they realize that a 1/3 page ad costs about as much as a sack of groceries.

If you are interested in one of our grocery ads or in something larger or smaller, call or write. We'll send a rate card and complete details. The advertising deadline is October 15 for issue no. 3, and December 15 for issue no. 4.

Want Ads

For a modest 20 cents per word, you could become famous on a budget. (Please include payment with ad.) Where else could you say

> WORLD'S GREATEST PROGRAMMER 503-645-3253

for only 80 cents?

So write it down just the way you'd like to see it. Dnt abbrev the pr thng to deth. List the price if possible and any expected shipping delay.

Write or call the editorial office for information.

Parallel Print Driver Listing

STANDARD JUMP TABLE TO THE SUBROUTINES OF CBIOS	; FEADER DEVICE VECTOR ; READER DEVICE VECTOR	ILIST DEVICE STATUS VECTOR	; PORT B=OUTPUT ; PIO/B CONTROL FORT ; INTERRUPT VECTOR B ; LOAD VECTOR REGISTER ; ENABLE INTERRUPTS	; INTERRUPT DEST ADDR ; STORE AT VECTOR ; CP/M ENTRY ; ALL SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES SKIP INIT ; NON-ZERO TO A ; DECLARE INTERRUPT NOT PENDING		; INTERRUPT PENDING FLAG ; ANY NON-ZERO OK.
WBOOT	CONDITION OF WART CONDITION OF	SETPTR READ WRITE CONST TRANS	0FH (OBH),A 1CH (OBH),A (OBH),A	H, FIDINT (OFFICH), HL H, PRTCHR (OVECTR+4), HL H, A, OFFH (INTPND), A	A, (INTFND) A, PRTCHR (INTFND), A A,C (OGH), A	S 1 H AF A, OFFH (INTFND), A
9 9 9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		20000 F	001 A. C.	PUSH LD AL, LD HL, LD HL, LD AL, LD A, CD A, CD A,	LD A, CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CONTROL OF CONTRET	DEFS FUSH LLD A; LLD (IN EI
 BVECTR: SVECTR:	OVECTRE	+ do 4d	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		PRTCHR	TNIOINT

CBIOS

Notes From Garland, Texas

By David Thompson

Clearing up the screen.

The clear-to-end-of-screen command is CONTROL Q, not CONTROL W as indicated in the documentation.

Bringing up stubborn boards.

A number of people have been contacting Jim and me about problems they are having bringing up boards. One of the most common symptoms is a pattern of two characters on the screen or a screenful of random garbage. Either way, it basically means that the board probably didn't finish loading the PFM monitor in RAM so it could try to clear the screen.

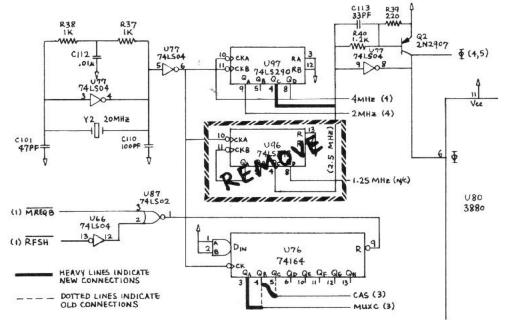
Jim is going to put together information about what they look for when they troubleshoot boards. Hopefully, I will have that in time for the next issue.

Don't forget the 90 day guarantee which completely covers defective parts and boards. Plus, he has been doing out-of-warranty or pilot error repairs very reasonably. Most of the time these charges have been between \$25 and \$50. The maximum so far has been \$75 (the board had to be almost completely resoldered, among other things). That's pretty hard to beat.

Two CP/Ms

I have noticed that some software which runs on one Big Board system will not necessarily run on another. I also noticed that there are two different IDs when CP/M boots.

I called Jim about this and he said that those folks who used the BIOS he sent out with the boards and who did their own incorporation into CP/M have a version which origins the BIOS at EA00. All the folks who bought CP/M already modified for the Big Board have a BIOS starting at E800. The difference has led to some problems with software which depends on having BIOS in a certain place.



4 MHz Modification Version 2

Jim said the ready-to-run version has BIOS shifted down 200H because they thought they needed room to store 256 bytes (a double-density sector) in high memory. Then the data could be moved into low memory in 128 byte chunks and accessed. Jim isn't sure whether there is going to be a use for this space but he is concerned that we maintain consistancy.

According to Jim, it's easy to make the EA00 BIOS into an E800 BIOS.

Original — .RES.(MSIZE-20)*1024 New — .RES.((MSIZE-20)*1024)-200

Now reassemble the mess and you too can ORG at E800.

By the way, a pretty reliable way to tell which version you have is to look at the ID that's displayed when you boot CP/M. If it just says "60k CP/M version 2.2" then you probably ORG at EA00. If the prompt includes the words "BIG BOARD" then you already ORG at E800.

The separate BIOS (and monitor etc.) disk Jim is shipping with orders now ORGs at E800. If you would like the latest version rather than reassembling BIOS with the modification above, send Jim a disk and \$3.00 for shipping.

4 MHz (Again).

This is an updated version of the 4 MHz mod printed in issue no. 1. This version reportedly does not require special ram. Jim says he has 300ns 4116 working consistently using this mod. The only difference between this one and the previous one is that the CAS and MUXC lines are each moved left one pin on U76 (shift register) so that they change states 50ns earlier. This change means that the system meets the precharge requirements for the slower RAM.

4 MHz Mod Version 2

- 1. Cut the trace (bottom of the board) to U76 pin 4.
- Connect the cut trace (MUXC) to U76 pin 3.
- 3. Cut the trace (bottom of the board) to U76 pin 5.
- 4. Connect the cut trace (CAS) to U76 pin 4.
- Remove U96.
- 6. Connect U97 pin 4 to U96 pin 4.
- 7. Don't replace U96.

(continued next page)

Disk Drive **Motor Control**

By David Thompson

CP/M patch for serial printer port.

This CP/M modification redirects the list device output to serial port B. The default data rate is 300 baud. This patch does not force the Big Board to poll any of the handshake lines on port B. Thus, it has no way of knowing if the printer buffer is full. (May or may not be a problem.) This modification is for those who ORG at E800.

Enter the characters inside the quotation marks. <CR> = carriage return.

The patch:

- 1. Power up the Big Board (BB).
- 2. Place a CP/M disk with SYSGEN on it, in drive A.
- 3. Boot CP/M.
- 4. Enter "SYSGEN" "<CR>" Displays: SYSGEN VER. 2.0 Displays: SOURCE DRIVE NAME...
- 5. Enter "A"

Displays: SOURCE ON A. THEN TYPE RETURN

Enter "<CR>"

Displays: FUNCTION COMPLETE ...

7. Hit the BB RESET switch <CR>

NOTE: You now have an image of Boot, CP/M, and Bios in RAM starting at 0900H.

- 8. Remove the source disk from drive A.
- 9. Enter "M22C7" "<CR>" Displays: 22C7 00
- 10. Enter "79"
- 11. Enter "C3"
- 12. Enter "18"
- 13. Enter "F0"
- 14. Hit spacebar to return to PFM.
- 15. Enter "M1F90" "<CR>" 16. Enter "47"
- 17. Enter "EB"
- Hit spacebar to return to PFM.
- 19. Place blank disk in drive A.
- 20. Enter "G100"

Displays: SYSGEN VER 2.0

Enter "<CR>"

Displays: DESTINATION DRIVE . . .

22. Enter "A"

Displays: DESTINATION ON A . . .

23. Enter "<CR>" Displays: FUNCTION COMPLETE . . .

24. Enter "<CR>"

The disk now contains a CP/M system that supports CONTROL P (and PIP LST:=) for listings. As mentioned above, the output is on serial port B and is 300 baud.

Editor's note:

To change the baud rate, create F.COM as follows:

- 1. Enter "DDT" "<CR>"
- 2. Enter "A100" "<CR>"
- Enter "MVI A,XX" "<CR>"
- 4. Enter "OUT 0C" "<CR>"
- 5. Enter "JMP 0" "<CR>"
- 6. Enter "<CR>"
- 7. Enter "G00" "<CR>"
- 8. Enter "SAVE 1 F.COM" "<CR>"

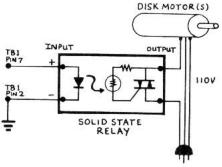
This routine sends a single byte (XX) to the channel B baud rate generator. I am working at 9600 baud so I replace XX with 0E. See the Big Board Theory of Operation for other baud rates.

Once you have completed the baud rate program, simply enter "F" "<CR>" from the CP/M prompt to set the baud rate.

No UPS to a PO Box?

Jim Tanner lists his mailing address as a PO Box but he also has a street address that works for both the post office and United Parcel Service. (The ZIP is different.)

Jim Tanner Digital Research Computers 2702 Industrial Lane Garland, Texas 75041 Phone 214-271-3538



Disk AC Control Circuit.

If you're tired of listening to your disk drives grind on hour after hour, here's relief.

The board must have the timer option installed and you must jumper pin 3 to pin 4 and pin 7 to pin 8 on JB2. This supplies the one second interrupt to the Z80. If the Z80 counts all the way to 30 after the most recent disk access then it sends a command to the system PIO to drive the output of U112 pin 2 low.

Terminal 7 on the Big Board power connector is tied to U112 pin 2. This terminal is high (about 4V) when the system is doing a disk access and goes low if there hasn't been an access for 30 seconds.

Simply connect the input of an optically isolated solid state relay between terminal 7 and ground. Then connect the output in series with the AC to the disk drive motors. (But do not connect in series with the drives' DC supply.)

I tried mechanical relays at first, but even the type made to be driven by TTL have problems. Whenever you use mechanical switches to start and stop motors you get interesting transients on the AC line. Interesting transients occasionally cause CPUs to go off picking daisies.

I am now using an ITT solid state relay P6-3DCC-120R5. It has a (P6) package, a 3VDC (3D) input, a 120VAC output with random switching point (120R), and it handles up to (5) amps. It is also small, quiet, and hasn't yet sent the system packing.

Jumpering The Wild Shugart

By David Thompson

Shugart set a new standard for obscurity when they came out with their SA 801 user's manual.

It's not that they don't tell you how to jumper their drives, the only problem is figuring out what they told you. Once you figure it out, don't go back and look at the manual, you'll just get confused again.

So on that note, here's what I figured out.

For drive A, jumper only the following: DC, C, DS1 (Drive Select 1), T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, HL, A, B, T1, 800, Y

For drive B, change DS1 to DS2. For drive C, change DS1 to DS3, and so on

For the last 9 months or so, Shugart has been shipping drives with a new circuit board. The new board is completely interchangeable with the old one, but the new one does not use the -5/-15V pin on the DC supply jack (J5). The pin is there but is not connected to anything because the new board does not need -5V.

One way to tell whether you have a new or old style drive is to check the bottom left hand corner on the circuit board. The old drive has a -5V regulator there. On the new one, that corner is pretty empty. Also, the resistance from the -5V pin to ground is infinite on the new boards.

I had one of the new boards but the old documentation so I spent a couple of 'interesting' evenings trying to make sure the -12V I was supplying would be properly turned into -5V on the board. (Oh well, if everyones' documentation were perfect there probably wouldn't be so much need for user groups.)

Note: The following information is from Bill Klevesahl, Shugart's product manager for the SA 800 series.

Test points for both boards.

1,2 Amplified read signal

5,6,7 Ground

10 -Index

11 + Head Load

12 -Index and Sector Pulses

16 + Read Data

25 + Write Protect

26 + Detect Track 0

27 + Step Pulse

Test points on the old board only.

3,4 Differential Read Signal (this signal is now hidden inside the new LSI read chip).

21,24 -Data Separator Timing (there is no longer a pot to adjust this).

Test points on the new board only.

8 + Data Window (for checking FM data separation).

Optional features on the new board.

- Add-trace option TS enables true FM data separation, maintaining synchronization during address marks.
- Add-trace option NFO prevents the head from being forced out past track 0.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE



BUG

The formatting program listed in issue 1 contains a bug. If the program has a problem accessing a disk in drive B, it reformats the disk in the default drive (A).

Issue 3 will include a revised format program.

Coming Up

Articles you'll be seeing in the future.

- · Reverse video cursor
- · 5 inch disk interface
- Real time clock routine
- Converting a TV into a real video monitor
- More on the PFM monitor
- Review of 3 assembly language texts
- · Bios modifications

Articles we'd love to see.

- Trials and tribulations of bringing up a Big Board
- How you've improved the PFM monitor
- · Hard disk interface
- Filling out the second bank with system RAM
- DMA interface
- Double density disk interface
- · A graphics display
- A speech generator
- · A simple ROM burner
- Interfacing with particular printers etc.
- An in-depth series on CP/M
- Reviews of FIG Forth and Forth
- Reviews of BDSC, Whitesmith's C, CW/C and Supersoft's C
- Computer consulting using a Big Board
- Reviews on peripherals, keyboard, video monitor, power supply, cabinet, disks, etc.
- Other software reviews. Even if you are just borrowing a copy to evaluate, please let us know how you like it.
- · Book reviews

If you are immersed in any of these projects, please share your experience with all of us.



Direct Input Routine

By Andrew P. Beck

AB Computer Products PO Box 571 Jackson, NJ 08527

Assembly Listing

F801 CD06F0 CALL KBDST ; GET KBD STATUS F804 B7 OR A ; IF A=0 DATA AVAILABLE F805 CA0EF8 JP Z ISDATA ; JP TO DATA SAVE ROUTINE F809 3C INC A ; A=FF IS NO DATA, MAKE IT F809 23 INC HL ; DO BOTH BYTES F80C 77 LD (HL), A ; STORE O IN HL%. F80D C9 RET ; RETURN WITH HL% = 0 F80E CD09F0 ISDATA CALL KBDIN ; GET INPUT CHAR INTO A F811 E1 POP HL ; GET ADDRESS OF HL% BACK F813 23 INC HL F814 3600 LD (HL), O ; HIGH ORDER = 0 F816 C9 RET ; RETURN TO BASIC	F800	E5	SUBR	EUGU	921APRITY 0.000004	
## CALL KBDST			Made	PUSH HL	SAVE ADDRESS OF HL%	
F805 CAOEF8 JP Z ISDATA ;JF TO DATA AVAILABLE F808 E1 POP HL GET ADDRESS BACK F809 3C INC A A=FF IS NO DATA, MAKE IT F808 Z3 INC HL STORE O IN HL% F800 C7 LD (HL), A STORE O IN HL% F800 C9 RET RETURN WITH HL% = 0 F80E CD09F0 ISDATA CALL KBDIN GET INPUT CHAR INTO A F811 E1 POP HL GET ADDRESS OF HL% BACK F813 Z3 INC HL F814 3600 LD (HL), O ;HIGH ORDER = 0 F816 C9 RET ;RETURN TO BASIC	54 MONTO 077			CALL KBDST	GET KBD STATUS	
F808 E1				OR A		
F808 E1	F805	CA0EF8		JP 7 ISDATA	ID TO DATA CAUS STREET	
F809 3C	F808			POD UI	FOR TO DATA SAVE KUUTINE	
F80A 77	F809	30			GET ADDRESS BACK	
F80B 23		100 To 10			; A=FF IS NO DATA, MAKE IT	ě
F80C 77					211 112/2	
F80D C9 RET ; RETURN WITH HL% = 0 F80E CD09F0 ISDATA CALL KBDIN ; GET INPUT CHAR INTO A F811 E1 POP HL ; GET ADDRESS OF HL% BACK F812 77 LD (HL),A ; STORE DATA, LOW ORDER F813 23 INC HL F814 3600 LD (HL),O ; HIGH ORDER = 0 F816 C9 RET ; RETURN TO BASIC		100000			; DO BOTH BYTES	
RETURN WITH HL% = 0				LD (HL),A		
F811 E1				RET	: RETURN WITH HIY - A	
F811 E1	F80E	CD09F0	ISDATA	CALL KEDIN	GET INDUT OUAS TURE	
F812 77 LD (HL),A ;STORE DATA, LOW ORDER F813 23 INC HL F814 3600 LD (HL),O ;HIGH ORDER = 0 F816 C9 RET ;RETURN TO BASIC	F811	E1			OET ARROT CHAR INTO A	
F813 23 INC HL F814 3600 LD (HL),0 ;HIGH ORDER = 0 F816 C9 RET ;RETURN TO BASIC	F812	77			GET ADDRESS OF HL% BACK	
F814 3600 LD (HL),0 ;HIGH ORDER = 0 F816 C9 RET ;RETURN TO BASIC	EB13				STORE DATA, LOW ORDER	
F816 C9 RET ; RETURN TO BASIC		1000000				
RET ; RETURN TO BASIC		300000 acc=c		LD (HL),O	;HIGH ORDER = 0	
	L919	09		RET		

-- Poke the above program into F800+ --

```
500 SUBR = %HF800
```

510 DATA &HE5,&HCD,&H06,&HF0,&HB7,&HCA,&H0E,&HFB

520 DATA &HE1, &H3C, &H77, &H23, &H77, &HC9, &HCD, &H09, &HF0

530 DATA &HE1,&H77,&H23,&H36,&H00,&HC9

540 FOR I=0 TO 22 550 READ INST

540 POKE SUBR+I, INST

-- Demonstration routine --

580 HL%=0

590 CALL SUBR (HL%)

600 IF HL%=0 GOTO 590

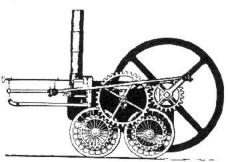
610 IF HL%=3 THEN STOP

620 PRINT CHR\$(HL%); 630 GOTO 590

This routine makes it possible to do direct input with Microsoft basic. First, a machine language subroutine is poked into an unused area of the system monitor.

This subroutine calls the monitor subroutine and the monitor checks to see if an input character is available. If none is available, the HL% is set to zero. If a character is available, it is stored in HL% before a return is executed.

In the demonstration program, a returned character is echoed on the console. If the character is ^C, the demonstration stops.



More **Power Supplies**

By David Thompson

 ${f I}$ just received a catalog from ACDC Electronics and they list a power supply that should power the Big Board and a couple of drives. (Like the Power One, you still have to finagle +12V but that isn't hard, see Issue no. 1.)

Model ETV801 provides:

+5V at 9 amps

-12V at 0.8 amps

+24V at 4.5 amps peak

Price is \$132 (list, single)

They don't mention how they handle over-current protection, but they do indicate that they only have over-voltage protection on the +5V line unless you specify the -1 option. They don't say how much extra you pay for the option.

ACDC Electronics 401 Jones Rd Oceanside, CA 92054

Power/Mate also has an open frame linear with the same specifications as the ACDC model above, but

the PowerMate model ED-132AV lists for \$120 (single).

Power/Mate 514 S River St

Hackensack, NJ 07601

Something New

DataCast 345 Swett Road Woodside, CA 94062

I just received issue no. 1 of Data-Cast and I'm impressed, very impressed. This is a bimonthly magazine for 'major micro systems and telecommunications.' 'Major micro systems' means CP/M in a business or OEM environment and 'telecommunications' means networking.

Jim Warren, guiding force behind the West Coast Computer Faire, is behind this magazine and I suspect it will be around for a long while. Subscriptions are \$18 per year (6 is-

He is starting with a staff of 19 (if you include the mascot, Sir Lick-A-Lot) and it shows. The first issue is

64 pages and about 60 pages of that is copy.

Some first issue articles:

- What is Telidon and Why is AT&T Adopting It?
- · Overview of Home Information Services
- A Seminar for Independent CP/M Software Vendors
- Software Documentation Protocols
- · An Index to CP/M Software and Vendors

Other Interesting Periodicals

Dr. Dobb's Journal PO Box E Menlo Park, CA 94025

Lifelines 1651 Third Ave New York, NY 10028

Please let us know about your favorite magazines.

Program Storage Above PFM

By Don Retzlaff

6435 Northwood Dallas, TX 75225

There are numerous times when you want to write a small assembly language program to use as a printer driver or other routine. These small utilities need to reside in high memory so they can operate at the same time as routines which reside in the normal transient program area (starting at 0100H).

Since programs are loaded starting at 0100H, these utilities must load themselves into high memory.

There is a considerable amount of memory available above PFM that is not dedicated to any other use. PFM version 3.3 uses upper memory starting at F000H through F7E6H. The RAM area FF00H through FFC8H is used for data storage. This leaves the memory from F7E7H through FEFFH and FFC9H through FFFFH available for your use. Not all of this space is really available since future releases of PFM could use some of this space.

I recommend that you limit your programs to the following areas: (FA00H through FEFFH and FFE0H through FFFFH).

Moving the program up

In order for your routine to start out as a normal COM file but wind up in upper memory, it has to do a quick shuffle.

- When the COM file is executed it is loaded into memory starting at 0100H.
- 2. Execution starts at 0100H.
- The first few statements (starting at 0100H) must copy the routine into upper memory.
- 4. An initialization routine may then be executed.
- Control is then transferred to the routine or back to PFM.

In order to accomplish all of the above it is necessary to do the following:

- Write your assembly language routine as follows:
 - The origin is set at the desired point where your routine is to reside.
 - Your program must start with a short move routine.

- An initialize routine usually follows that patches (hooks) your routine into the monitor or PFM.
- d. Your routine follows.
- e. The last statement defines the length of the program.
- Assemble your program.
- Execute DDT and load your HEX file into memory. Typically this is done as follows:

>A DDT NAME.HEX

This will load your program into memory at the desired location (example EA00H). The program will not execute.

DDT will print out starting and ending addresses.

NEXT PC/n FAxx FA00

- Using DDT, move the program from upper memory to 0100H. MFA00,FAxx,0100
- Transfer control back to PFM by typing:
 G0
- Save the program using the SAVE command.

SAVE 1 NAME.COM

You must save the program in 256 byte blocks. Using '1' will save 256 bytes, '2' would save 512 bytes, etc.

The program is now ready for execution as a COM file.

The above procedure may seem long and rather involved but after you have done it a few times you will find it very quick and simple.

						PMSG PRINTS THE STRING OF ASCII CHARACTERS	POINTED TO BY THE RELATIVE ADDRESS IN DE	ED IN THE STRING.									
A, 90H	A. 40H		DUTPUT			'HE STRING OF	THE RELATIVE	IS ENCOUNTER		04H	ОДН	OAH			(SP), HL	PMSG	(SP), HL
ADD	DAA	DAA	J.P			PMSG PRINTS 1	POINTED TO BY	UNTIL AN EDT IS ENCOUNTERED IN THE		EOT EQU	CR EQU	F EQU			PNEXT: EX	CALL	EX
0822	0823	0825	0826	0827 ;	0828 ;	0829 :	0830	0831	0832 ;	0833 E	0834 C	0835 L	0836 ;	0837	0838 P	0839	0840
	F3E6 CE40		F3E9 C315F4							>0004	0000<	>000A			F3EC E3	F3ED CDF2F3	F3F0 E3
1)		G ENTERED	1 TAIL DOLLAR	LINE BULLER	D 14 BITC	0 10 D W			, GETHEY:	· ·	SPACE		COMMA		MAILTAR RETURN	HON HI	

Ionitor	Listing (c	FM Monitor Listing (continued from issue no. 1)
	PUSH BC	SAVE PARAMETER COUNT
	CALL GETHEX	READ A NUMBER FROM LINE BUFFER
	POP BC	
	RET C	ERROR IF RESULT OVER 16 BITS
	LD IX, PARAM1	41 ; POINT TO PARAM STORAGE AREA
	ADD IX, BC	ADD PARAMETER COUNT IN BC
	LD (IX+0),L	
	LD (1X+1), H	H STORE DATA RET FROM 'GETHEX'
	do	
	JR Z,PARA1-\$	-\$; GET ANOTHER ITEM IF SPACE
	JR Z, PARA1-#	-# ;GET ANOTHER ITEM IF COMMA
	CP CR	
	100	MOLITAG TANDALAGE DETLIEN

CY=1

FITI

EXIT

AND

SPSAVE) SPSAVE) *RE-ENABLE INTERRUPTS & RETURN IPT SERVICE ROUTINE FOR SIO IVE INTERRUPT FROM FRAMING, OVERRUN (PARITY CAN BE DISABLED) RAVE), SP ; SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND MPSTK+32; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK		## :TEST CONSOLE STATUS OOOB
CALL AF BC DE HL HL SP, (SP, (SP, 1	ì	SIOST 2, SIOIN+# A, 00110000B (SIOCPB), A 4, (SIOCPB), A NC, SIOXMT A, (NULLS) A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
1021 DSPTCH: CALL 1022 POP 1024 POP 1025 POP 1026 LD 1027 EI 1029 RETI 1039 RETI 1033 ARRIVE HERE 1034 AND PARITY 1035 SIDERR: LD 1035 SIDERR: LD		1060 ; 1061 1062 1064 1064 1064 1064 1064 1064 1064 1066 10
F4C1 CDE7F4 F4C4 F1 F4C5 C1 F4C6 D1 F4C8 ED7B35FF F4C0 FB F4CD ED4D		F4F0 CDE8F4 F4F3 28F8 R4F5 3E30 F4F9 DB05 F4FB E67F F4FD C9 F500 3013 F500 3013 F500 AF F500 F5 F500 F5 F500 F5 F501 F1 F511 3D F511 C9 F514 C9 F515 F5 F516 DB07
Number 2, September 1981 nitor Listing (continued) ***********************************	(T) ; GET IN ; EXIT W ; ELSE ¢ ; LOOP L	# # # I
r Listing ***********************************	A, (FIFCNT) A Z A,255 A,255 A,255 HL REMOVE HL HL HL	(HL) NZ,STASH2-# (HL) NZ,STASH3-# C,STASH3-# C,STASH3-# NC,STASH3-# OoloooobB C,A HL,FIFCNT A,(HL) A HL,FIFCNT A,(HL) A HL,FIFIN INDEX (HL),A
	KBDST: LD OR RET LD RET LD RET S CALL POP RET CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CALL CAL	STASH2: BIT STASH2: BIT STASH3: LD STASH3: L

AND 00000100B ;TEST TBE STATUS BIT JR Z,SIGXI-% POP AF OUT (SIGDPB),A ;OUTPUT DATA TO SIG RET INCLUDE CRTOUT.ASM :************************************	**************************************		1125 LD HL.CHRSAV :GET CHAR OVERLAYED BY CURSOR 1126 LD B.(HL) 1127 LD HL, CURSOR):LOAD HL WITH CURSOR PDINTER LD A.H 1128 AND 00001111B :INSURANCE THAT HL CAN'T OR CRIBAS :EVER POINT OUTSIDE CRT MEMORY LD H.A :RMV CURSOR BY RESTORING CHAR LISS : CALC OUTCH OUTCH CANCER CALCAST CANCER PASSED IN C CALCAST CANCER CANCER PASSED IN C CALCAST CANCER CANCE	11.57; 1.1.57; 1.1.57; 1.1.57; 1.1.58 1.1.59 1.1.51 1.1.51 1.1.52 1.1.52 1.1.53 1.1.54 1.1.53 1.1.54
F518 E604 F514 28FA F510 F1 F51F C9	×0030 ×003C	F520 E5 F521 D5 F522 C8 F523 C8F F524 F3 F524 F3 F527 ED735FF F528 D81C F532 D31C	534 2175FF 537 46 538 2473FF 538 70 530 E60F 530 67 540 67 541 70	F545 7E F546 3275FF F549 FE20 F548 CBFF F540 2003 F554 77 F553 2273FF F556 ED7835FF
HL,FIFCNT (HL) A,(HL) A (ML) A (ML) A (ML) A (ML) A MODULO 16 AND REPLACE (HL),A MODULO 16 AND REPLACE A,L L,A A,(HL) A,L L,A A,(HL)	HL, MOTOR ; DECREMENT DISK TURN-DFF TIMER (HL) NZ A, (BITDAT) O1000100B ; DISABLE ALL DRIVE SELECTS AND (BITDAT), A ; TURN OFF THE SFINDLE MOTORS	(SFSAVE), SP ; SAVE USR STACK POINT AND SP, TMPSTK+32; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK HL DE BC ; SAVE MACHINE STATE AF (KBDDAT) ; RAVE MACHINE STATE A, (KBDDAT) ; READ KEYBOARD INPUT PORT HL, (PINVEC); GET KBD INTERRUPT RIN VECTOR DSPTCH-* ; AND JUMP TO DISPATCH POINT	SERVICE ROUTINE FOR ONE SECOND TIMER FOR SECOND TIMER FOR SPACE USR STACK POINTER AND SP.TMFSTK+32; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK P. L. DE SECOND TIMER AND SECOND TO DISPATCH FOINT FOR SECOND TO SECOND	*SP SAVE CE ROUTINE FOR SID SP SAVE USER STACK POINTER AND K+32; SWITCH TO LOCAL STACK SAVE MACHINE STATE B; SEAD SID DATA INPUT PORT B CC); GET SERIAL INPUT RTN VECTOR (CONtinued on top of page 10)
0957 REMOVE: LD 0958 DEC 0950 INDEX: LD 0962 AND 0962 ADD 0963 LD 0964 LD 0965 CD 0965 CD 0966 CD 0966 CD 0967 CD 0969	0972 ; 0973 DSKTMR: LD 0974 DEC 0975 IN 0976 ON 0977 ON 0979 ON 0979 RET	0980 ; 0981 ; 0982 ; 0983 ; 0985 ; 0985 ; 0986 ; 0989 ; 0989 ; 0999 ; 09	0994 : 0995 : 0995 : 0998 : 09999 : 09999 : 099	1000 : 1010 : 1011 : 1011 1015 : 1015 1016 : 1017 1019 1020
F46D 2130FF F470 35 F471 2132FF F474 7E F476 E60F F479 2120FF F470 85 F470 85 F470 65 F471 06 F471 06	F480 216CFF F483 35 F485 C0 F485 D81C F487 F644 F489 D31C F488 C9		F49F ED7335FF F4A5 3157FF F4A6 E5 F4A7 D5 F4A9 F5 F4AA 2A57FF F4AD 1812	F44F ED7335FF F483 3187FF F486 E5 F489 D5 F489 C5 F489 F5 F480 E875 F480 E875 F480 E875 F480 E875

981	
September 1	•
Number 2,	
Cornucopia,	•
Micro (

-M+1 28 ;FILL CRT MEMORY WITH SPACES ;POINT TO HOME CURSOR POSITION	; MAKE BASE LINE# BE 23 AND ; A ; STORE IN SCROLL REGISTER ; SAVE CURSOR POINTER ; SAVE CURSOR POINTER	; CURSOR FOINTER INTO C ;CALCULATE HOW MANY CHARS ; REMAIN ON CURRENT LINE ;CLEAR REST OF LINE @ HL	CLEAR REMAINDER OF CURRENT ROW; COPY BASE SCREEN ROW# TO C	SEE IF HL IS AT BOTTOM ROW OF SCREEN STAND LEAVE CLEAR LOOP IF SO SELSE POINT HL TO NEXT ROW DOWN SAND FILL THAT LINE WITH SPACES	; RESTR ORIGINAL CURSOR POINTER ; SUBTRACT 1 FROM ROW# COMPONENT	CHECK FOR L	; ADD 1 TO ROW# COMPONENT ; OF CURSOR POINTER IN HL ;CHECK FOR OVERFLOW OF POINTER ; RESET POINTER MODULO 128*24	
HL DE,CRTMEM+1 BC,24*128 (HL),''	A,23 (BASE),A (SCROLL),A HL A,L 01111111B	г.ъ Б.в. Н.г.ъ Н.г.ъ	CLREOL HL A, (BASE) C, A A, L	A,H 000111111B C Z,CLRSZ-# DNCSR CLRLIN CLRSI-#	HL DE,-128	A,H CRTBAS NC H,CRTTOP-1	DE, 128 HL, DE A, H CRTTOP C H, CRTEAS	A A,
PUSH LD LD LD LDIR	LD CLB 1 CLB 1 CLREDL: PUSH CLREDL: PUSH AND	LD SUB CALL POPP	CLREDS: CALL PUSH LD LD CLRS1: LD RLA	PRES SAND SAND SAND SAND SAND SAND SAND SAN	CLRS2: POP RET i UPCSR: LD	RET LE		LFEED: LD RLA LD
	1279 1280 1281 1282 1283 1284 1285 1285	1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1294 1295		anan nama	1312 1312 1315 1315 1315 1315 1315 1315	1320 1320 1320 1322 1322		1335 LF 1336 1337
	3£17 3277FF D314 C9 E5 7D E67F	4F 3E50 91 47 CD66F6 E1		7C 17 E61F B9 2808 CD37F6 CD60F6 18EF		7C FE30 D0 263B C9		17
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	FSFB FSFD F600 F602 F603 F603 F605	7607 7608 7608 7608 7608 7605		7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	F628 F628 F62C	F631 F631 F633 F634 F634	F643 F638 F638 F638 F638 F641	F642 F643 F644
	Σ	그 다	N N	ac w				
(continued)	;SWITCH BACK LOWER 16K OF RAM ;INTERRUPTS ARE SAFE AGAIN	GET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE JUMP IF IN A LEAD-IN SEQUENCE ELSE PROCESS CHARACTER IN C	STORE DISPLAY NOV POINTER TO NOT COLUMN# FR IF NOT PAST O	#ELSE DO AUTOMATIC <cr> #AND LINEFEED #SEARCH FOR CONTROL CHARACTER ### SEARCH FOR CONTROL CHARACTER ####################################</cr>	EXIT IF NOT IMPLEMENTED DO SNEAKY JUMP TO PRESERVE REGISTERS		CTL-6 IS THE BEL CTL-H IS CURSOR CTL-I IS TAB	CTL-J IS CURSOR DOWN CTL-K IS CURSOR UP CTL-L IS CURSOR RIGHT
	LI .	NCE -IN RACT	RL-#	DO AUTOMATIC . INEFEED H FOR CONTROL ING SUBROUTINE	SEARCH HL NZ ;EXIT IF NOT IMPLEMENTED BC ;DO SNEAKY JUMP TO PRESERVE REGISTERS		;CTL-6 IS THE BEL	CTL-J IS CURSOR DO CTL-K IS CURSOR UF CTL-L IS CURSOR RI
	;SWITCH BACK LOWER ;INTERRUPIS ARE SAF	LD A.(DE) .GET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE OR A.M.TI ;JUMP IF IN A LEAD-IN LD A.C. ; ELSE PROCESS CHARACT CP	JR C,CONTRL-#; LD (HL),C; INC HL LD A,L AND 01111111B; CP 80	CALL RETURN ; ELSE DO AUTOMATIC . CALL LFEED ; AND LINEFEED RET ; AND LINEFEED FUSH HL LD HL, CTLTAB ; SEARCH FOR CONTROL LD BC, CTLSIZ/3; HANDLING SUBROUTINE	CALL SEARCH POP HL RET NZ ;EXIT IF NOT IMPLEMENTED PUSH BC ; DO SNEAKY JUMP TO PRESERVE RET REGISTERS	DEFE DEFE DEFE DEFE DEFE	. L' - 64 . K' - 64 . J' - 64 . I' - 64 . G' - 64 . BELL . GTL-6 IS THE BEL BAKSPC : CTL-H IS CURSOR . TAB	CTL-J IS CURSOR DO CTL-K IS CURSOR UF CTL-L IS CURSOR RI
	RES 7,A ;SWITCH BACK LOWER OUT (BITDAT),A ;INTERRUPTS ARE SAF POP BC POP DE POP HL	DE, LEADIN A, (DE) A GET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE A NZ, MULTI ; JUMP IF IN A LEAD-IN A, G ; ELSE PROCESS CHARACT	JR C,CONTRL-4; DISPLA: LD (HL),C; INC HL; LD A,L AND 01111111B; CP 80 RET C;	RETURN ; ELSE DG AUTOMATIC (LFEED ; AND LINEFEED HL HL, CTLTAB ; SEARCH FOR CONTROL BC, CTLSIZ/3; HANDLING SUBROUTINE	CALL SEARCH FOR HALL RET NZ ; EXIT IF NOT IMPLEM PUSH BC ; DO SNEAKY JUMP TO RET REGISTERS	CTLYAB: DEFB DEFB DEFB DEFB DEFB DEFB DEFB DEFB	DEFB 'L'-64 DEFB 'X'-64 DEFB 'J'-64 DEFB 'J'-64 DEFB 'J'-64 DEFW BELL ;CTL-6 IS THE BEL DEFW BAKSPC ;CTL-H IS CURSOR DEFW TAR ;CTL-1 IS TAB	LFEED ;CTL-J IS CURSOR DO UPCSR ;CTL-K IS CURSOR UF FORSPC ;CTL-L IS CURSOR RI

SEXTRACT ROW# COMPONENT OF HL COPY ROW# TO C FOR SCROLL TEST MOVE CURSOR TO NEXT ROW DOWN TEST IF CURSOR ON BOTTOM ROW OF SCREEN BEFORE MOVING DOWN ELSE PREP TO SCROLL SCREEN UP FILL NEW BOTTOM LINE WITH SPACES GET ROW# PART OF HL INTO A STORE NEW BASE LINE# STORE NEW BASE LINE#	STORE ASCII SPACES AT ADDE. IN HL REPEAT NUMBER OF TIMES IN B FAKE-OUT CURSOR ADDR ROUTINE. TO DO HOMEUP ALMOST FOR FREE.	;UNCONDITIONALLY RESET LEAD-IN ;STATE TO ZERO BEFORE GOING ON ;GET SECOND CHAR OF SEQUENCE ;ABORT SEQUENCE IF NOT '='	#MAKE LEADIN=3 NEXT TIME #ARRIVE HERE ON THIRD CHAR ## OF ESC, "=", ROW, COL SEQUEN	T #MERGE IN MSR'S OF CRT MEMORY	(continued next naoe)
00011111B C,A DNCSR A, (BASE) C NZ HL CLRLIN HL, HL O0011111B (BASE), A (SCRCLL), A	A,L 10000000B L,A B,B0 (HL), ' ' HL CLR-\$	DE, HL (HL), 0 DE, HL IN, 0 DE, HL NZ, MZTST-\$ A, C NZ NZ NZ NZ NZ OZ (DE), A	2 NZ, M3TST-\$	A,24 CRTMEM.SHR.7 H,A H,O	NZ.M4TST-\$
RLA AND CALL CALL ADD AND LD OUT	LIN: LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LD LNC DJNZ RET UP: LD	I: EX Y: LB CP	T: CP JR LD OW: LD ADD SUB JR		K C
13338 13338 13340 13440 13440 13440 13440 13440 1350 1350 1350 1350 1350 1350 1350 135	1357 CLRLIN: 1358 1359 1350 1361 CLR: 1363 1364 1365; 1366 1367 HOMEUP: 1369;	1570 7 1572 MULTI: 1572 1574 1574 1575 SETXY: 1576 1576 1579 1580	1383 M2TST: 1384 1385 1386 1387 SETROW: 1389 1399 SETR2: 1391	1392 1393 1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 M3TST	401
17 E61F CD37F6 3A77FF B9 C0 C0 CD60F6 29 70 E61F 3237FF D314 E1	7D E680 6650 3620 3620 23 10FB C9 0E20	EB 3400 EB FEB 2000 79 79 70 70 112 C0	FE02 2019 3E03 12 3A77FF 81 D61F 30FC		7007
76445 76446 76446 76446 76476 76552 76552 76552 76553 76553 76553	7660 7663 7664 7664 7668 7668 7669 7660 7660	F670 F671 F673 F674 F676 F679 F679 F679 F670 F670 F670	F680 F682 F684 F684 F684 F688 F688	F693 F695 F695 F698 F698 F690 F690	
CTL-W IS <cr> CTL-W CLEAR TO END-OF-SCREEN CTL-X IS CLEAR TO END-OF-LINE CTL-Z IS CLEAR SCREEN CTL-Z IS CLEAR SCREEN CTL-Z IS LEAPE CTL-Z IS DISPLAY CONTROL CHARS CTL-Z IS DISPLAY CONTROL CHARS SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE FOR XY CURSOR POSITIONING MODE SET LEAD-IN SEQUENCE STATE FOR XY CURSOR CONTROL CHARS</cr>	CHECK FOR LEFT MARGIN ABORT IF IN LEFTMOST COLUMN BACK UP CURSOR POINTER CHECK FOR RIGHTMOST COLUMN DO NOTHING IF ALREADY THERE ELSE ADVANCE CURSOR FOINTER	TABS ARE EVERY 8 COLUMNS GET COLUMN COMPONENT OF FREVIOUS TAB POSITION EXIT IF NEXT TAB COLUMN WOULD BE PAST THE RIGHT MARGIN FELSE INCREMENT THE CURSOR	TOGGLE BIT 5 OF SYSTEM PIO TO	#MOVE CURSOR POINTER BACK # TO START OF LINE	(continued on top of page 12)
RETURN CLREOL CLRSCN ESCAPE HOMEUP STUFF \$-CTLTAB A,1 (DE),A	A,L 01111111B Z HL A,L 01111111B NC HL	DE,8 A,L 01111000B A,E B0 NC NC A,L 111111000B L,A HL,DE	A, (BITDAT) 5,8 (BITDAT),A 5,A (BITDAT),A	A, L 10000000B L, A HL, CRTMEM	lber 1981
DEFW DEFW DEFW DEFW DEFW CTLSIZ EQU S ESCAPE: LD RET RET S STUFF: LD RET RET RET RET RET RET RET RE		TAB: TAB: LD AND AND CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP CP	BELL: IN SET OUT RES OUT RES	RETURN: LD AND LD LD RET ; CLRSCN: LD	Micro Cornucopia, Number 2, September 1981
1200 1211 1211 1213 1214 1214 1216 1216 1220 1220 1221 1222 1222 1224 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228	1223 1233 1233 1233 1233 1234 1234 1241 1240 1241	1246 1246 1246 1246 1250 1250 1250 1250 1250 1250 1250 1250	1256 1257 1258 1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264	1265 1266 1267 1268 1268 1270 1271 1272	ucopia,
F5AB E7F5 F5AC 03F6 F5AC 03F6 F5BC 66F5 F5B2 66F5 F5B2 66F5 F5B4 BAF5 >0027 F5BB 12 F5BB 12 F5BA 3E04 F5BC 12 F5BC 12	F58E 7D F58F E67F F5C1 C8 F5C2 28 F5C3 C9 F5C4 7D F5C5 E67F F5C7 D0 F5C6 23 F5C6 23	FSCC 110800 FSCF 7D FSD0 E678 FSD2 83 FSD3 FES0 FSD6 7D FSD7 E6F8 FSD9 6F FSD9 6F	FSDC DRIC FSDE CREF FSEC D31C FSE2 CBAF FSE4 D31C FSE6 C9	F5E7 7D F5E8 E680 F5EA 6F F5ER C9 F5EC 210030	Micro Corn

	r 1981	
	, Septembe	
	Number 2,	
	Cornucopia,	
	Micro	
•	1	

;CLEAR THE DISK CONTROLLER ;EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY ;EXIT IF DISK WRITE-PROTECTED		
READY NZ 6.A NZ B,WRTCMD RDWRT-#	READY NZ B, RDCMD (10FTR), HL HL, SECTOR (HL), C HL), C HL), C HL, RECLEN B, (HL) (HL), C D, (HL) (HL), RECLEN B, (HL) C, DATREC HL, (10PTR) A, (SECTOR) C, SECREC) S, A HCOAD CMDOUT 5, A	#LOOF 4 11100
CALL RET BIT RET LD JR	SAL	HALT HALT JAND
1524 WRITE: 1525 1526 1527 1528	1530 1531 1533 1533 1534 1534 1539 1539 1540 1544 1544 1544 1546 1546 1546 1546 1546	1558 1560 1561 1561 1563 1564 1565 1568 1570 1571 1572 1573 1574 1574 1574 1576 1577 1578 1578 1578 1578 1578 1578 1578
F71F CDABF7 F722 C0 F723 CB77 F725 C0 F726 O6A8 F728 1806		F762 200D F764 76 F764 76 F765 C264F7 F766 CD9CF7 F766 CD9CF7 F772 EDA3 F771 76 F772 CD9CF7 F774 C21F7 F774 C21F7 F774 C21F7 F776 EABC F777 CD9CF7 F776 EABC F776 EABC F777 CD9CF7 F776 EABC F777 CD9CF7 F778 EABC F789 C9 F789 C9 F78
ember 1981 Sting (continued)	A,C ; ARRIVE HERE ON FOURTH CHAR 80 NG.SETC2-#; MAKE SURE COL# BETWEEN 0 & 79 A,80 L,A DISPLA ; DISPLAY THE CONTROL CHAR ************************************	WD1771+0 ;STATUS REGISTER WD1771+0 ;COMMAND REGISTER WD1771+1 ;TRACK REGISTER WD1771+1 ;TRACK REGISTER WD1771+1 ;TRACK REGISTER WD1771+2 ;SECTOR REGISTER WD1771+3 ;DATA REGISTER WD1771+3 ;DATA REGISTER WD1771+3 ;DATA REGISTER WD1771+3 ;DATA REGISTER WD1771+1 ;TRACK REGISTER WD1771+2 ;SECTOR REGISTER WD1771+3 ;DATA COMMAND 10101000B ;READ COMMAND 1101000B ;RESTORE COMMAND 00001100B ;RESTORE COMMAND 00001100B ;RESTORE COMMAND 00001100B ;RESTORE COMMAND 1101000B ;RD/WRT HEAD LOAD ENABLE 00001100B ;RD/WRT HEAD LOAD 11HE Z-BO AND 1771 1THE Z-BO AND 1771 1THE Z-BO AND 1771 1THE Z-BO AND 1771 1THE SAVE CURRENT DRIVE SELECT DATA 11111000B ;RESTORE OF THE CURRENT ONE 011111000B ;RESTORE OF THE CURRENT ONE 01111100CB ;RESTORE OF THE NEW DISK DRIVE 0111110CB ;RESTORE OF THE NEW DISK DRIVE
Micro Cornucopia, Number 2, September 1981 PFM Monitor Listing (continued)	SETCOL: LD A,C ;ARRIVE HERE ON FOURTH CHAR SUB ' ' OF ESC,'=',ROW,COL SEQUENCE SUB BO A,80 A,80 A,80 C L LD L,A RET	LER PORTS AND COMMAND CODES STATUS REGISTER COMMAND REGISTER SECTOR REGISTER SECTOR REGISTER SERY COMMAND SEEK COMMAND SAVE LUNT# PASSED IN C AN SAVE CURRENT PRIVE SELEC MAKE SURE DISKS ARE TURN SAVE CURRENT DRIVE SELEC MAKE SURE DISKS ARE TURN SAVE CURRENT DRIVE SELEC MAKE SURE DISKS ARE TURN SAVE CURRENT S

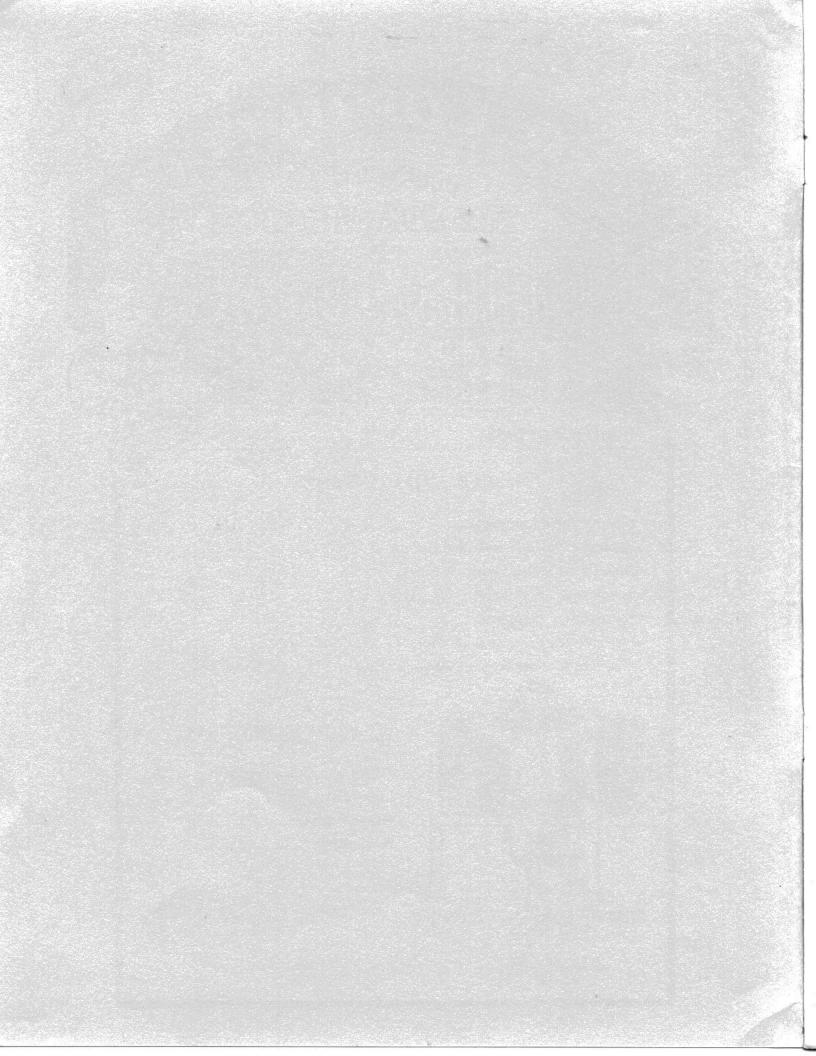
A, (SPEED) ; GET STEP SPEED VARIABLE 00000011B B ; MERGE WTH SEEK/HOME COMND IN CMDOUT ; OUTPUT COMMAND AND DELAY A, GSTSKEG) 0,A ; TEST BUSY BIT FROM N2, BUSY-* ; 1771 AND LOOP TILL=0	(CMDREG),A;OUTFUT A COMMAND TO THE 1771 PAUSE ;WASTE 44 MICROSECONDS (SF),HL (SF),HL	TURNON KEEP THOSE DISKS SPINING FOLKS A,FINCMD ;1SSUE FORCE INTERRUPT COMMAND CMDOUT A, (STSREG) ;READ STATUS REGISTER CONTENTS 7,A ;TEST DRIVE NOT READY BIT	A,30 (MOTDR),A ;RE-LOAD M PAUSE A, (BITDAT) 2,A ;AND EXIT 10111011B ;ELSE RE-EI (BITDAT),A ;AND ACTIVA EC B,0 :SET READY	WAIT Z, TURN3-\$ TURN2-\$ B, 9 WAIT TURN4-\$ BC A, (CTC3) C, A	UDE	(continued next page)
LD AND OR CALL IN BIT SET	: OUT CALL EX EX RET	CALL LD CALL IN BIT RET	COPL COPL INN PET PUSH CD	CALL UR DJNZ LD CALL CALL FOR DJNZ LD LIN IN I		
1588 STEP: 1589 1580 1591 1592 BUSY: 1594 1594	1597 ; 1598 ; 1599 CMDOUT: 1600 PAUSE: 1603 ; 1604 ; 1604 ;	1607 READY. 1608 FORCE: 1609 FORCE: 1610 1611 1612 1613	1616 TURNON: 1617 1619 1620 1621 1623 1623	1626 TURN2: 1627 1628 1629 TURN4: 1631 1632 1634 1635 : 1635 WAIT: 1637	1640 1642 1642 1644 1645 1645 1647 1648 1649	
3A6AFF E603 B0 CDA3F7 DB10 CE47 20FA	D310 CDABF7 E3 E3 C9	CDB8F7 3ED0 CDA3F7 DB10 CB7F CB7F	3E1E 3226FF CDABF7 DB1C CB57 CB CB E6BB D31C C5	CDDCF7 2802 1069 0609 CDDCF7 10FB C1 C9 DB1B DB1B	18C8 18C8	
F793 F798 F799 F79C F79C F79C	F7A3 F7A8 F7A8 F7A9	F7AB F7AE F7B0 F7B3 F7B5	F788 F7780 F7780 F7762 F7763 F7763 F7763		F7E2 F7E4 F7E6	
IS READY DRIVE SELECT UT-READY SELECT DATA IT UNIT#	TED TEST TABLE SINDEX	IVE VER IF NOT HEAD EGISTER	D MMAND ATION	EER M C AND 'ALID# '> 76 COMMAND AND COMMAND AND STEP RATE & CTE PROP	E HEAD TRACK O	14)
	TEST IF NO DRIVE SELECTED YET & SKIP NEXT SEGMENT IF SO FOUNT TO HEAD POSITION TABLE AND STORE IN TABLE & HE STAND STORE IN TABLE & HE	HEAD POSITION OF NEW DRIVE HEAD POSITION OF NEW DRIVE SELECTED AND DO A HOME IF NOT POSITION TO THE TRACK REGISTER	CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY SET TRACK# IN MEM TO ZERO LOAD B WITH A RESTORE COMMAND EXECUTE HEAD MOVING OPERATION MOST TO ERROR BITS RETURN 1771 STATUS IN A	EXIT IF DRIVE NOT REST TRACK# DATA FRO GET TRACK# DATA FRO FORGET IT IF TRACK# ENCENTE STORE TRACK# TO 1 CONTROL TRACK # TO 1 COND B WITH A SEEK GO SEEK WITH PROPER MASK TO READY, SEEK ENTS AND RETURN IF	ELSE TRY TO RE-CAILBRAI ERROR IF WE CAN'T FIND OUTPUT TRACK# TO 1771 TRY TO SEEK THE TRACK A RETURN FINAL SEEK STATU	(continued on top of page 14)
* ; AND CONTINUE IF IT DOOOB; AND RETURN DRIVE-N ; LOAD A WITH CURREN ; LOAD A WITH CURREN ; LOAD A WITH CURREN	EL3-#	L,A ; HEAD POSITION OF NEW DR A, (HL) ; TEST IF NEW DRIVE WAS E 255 ; HOME-\$; SELECTED AND DO A HOME (TRKREG),A ; OUTPUT DRIVE'S CURRENT A ; POSITION TO THE TRACK R	READY ; CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER NZ ; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY (TRACK), A ; SET TRACK# IN MEM TO ZER(B,RSTCMD ; LOAD B WITH A RESTORE COT STEP ; EXECUTE HEAD MOVING OPERA OCCODOLOOB ; BET TRUE TRACK O STATUS 10011100B ; MASK TO ERROR BITS 10011100B ; RETURN 1771 STATUS IN A	READY ;CLEAR DISK CONTROLLER NZ GEXIT IF DRIVE NOT READY 4,C ;GET TRACK# DATA FROM C A ;CHECK FOR MAXIMUM VALID# NC ;FORGET IT IF TRACK# 7 C (TRACK), A ;ELSE STORE TRACK# FOR SE (DATRES), A ;OUTPUT TRACK # TO 1771 B,SKCMD ;LOAD B WITH A SEEK COMMA STEP ;GO SEEK WITH PROPER STEP 10011000B ;MASK TO READY,SEEK & CRC	TO RE-CAILBRAI WE CAN'T FIND ACK# TO 1771 EK THE TRACK A NAL SEEK STATU	(continued on top
; AND CONTINUE IF IT A ; ELSE PUT BACK OLD OB; AND RETURN DRIVE-N ; POINT HL TO DRIVE ; LOAD A WITH CURREN ; AND CTOSE NEW INIT	255 2,5EL3-\$ 1,5EL3-\$ 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0	LD L,A ; HEAD POSITION OF NEW DR LD A, (AL) ; HEAD POSITION OF NEW DR CP 255 ; TEST IF NEW DRIVE WAS E JR Z, HOME-\$; SELECTED AND DO A HOME COUT (TRKREG),A ; DUTPUT DRIVE'S CURRENT XOR A ; POSITION TO THE TRACK R RET	sp. sp. sp. sp. sp. sp. sp. sp.	READY ; CLEAR DISK CONTROLL NZ A,C ; GET TRACK# DATA FRO 77 ; CHECK FOR MAXIMUM V NC ; FORGET IT IF TRACK# (TRACK),A ; CUTPUT TRACK # TO 1 B, SKCMD ; LOAD B WITH A SEEK STEP ; GO SEEK WITH PROPER 10011000B ; MASK TO READY, SEEK Z : BITS AND RETURN IF	L RESTOR ; ELSE TRY TO RE-CAILBRAI NZ ; ERROR IF WE CAN'T FIND A,C (DATREG),A ; DUTPUT TRACK# TO 1771 B, SKCMD L STEP ; TRY TO SEEK THE TRACK A 10011000B ; RETURN FINAL SEEK STATU	(continued on top
2,SEL2-* ;AND CONTINUE IF IT A,B (BITDAT),A ;ELSE PUT BACK OLD A,10000000B;AND RETURN DRIVE-N HL,UNIT ;POINT HL TO DRIVE A, (HL) ;LOAD A WITH CURREN	CP 255 JR 7,SEL3-\$; INC HL ADD A,L IND A,(TRKREG); IN A,(TRKREG); IN A,(TRKREG); ID (HL),A SEL3; LD HL,TRKTAB	7, C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	HOME: CALL READY RET NZ XDR A LD (TRACK), A : RESTOR: LD B, RSTCMD : XDR 00000100B : AND 10011100B : RET	SEEK: CALL READY ; CLEAR DISK CONTROLL SEEY: CALL READY ; CLEAR DISK CONTROLL LD A,C ; GET TRACK# DATA FRO CP 77 ; CHECK FOR MAXIMUM V RET NC ; FORGET IT IF TRACK# LD (TRACK),A ; CUTPUT TRACK # TO 1 LD B,SKCMD ; LOAD B WITH A SEEK CALL STEP ; GO SEEK WITH PROPER AND ICO11000B ; MASK TO READY,SEEK RET Z : BITS AND RETURN IF	CALL RESTOR ;ELSE TRY TO RE-CAILBRAI RET NZ ;ERROR IF WE CAN'T FIND LD A,C OUT (DATRES),A;OUTPUT TRACK# TO 1771 LD B,SKCMD CALL STEF AND 10011000B RET 10011000B ;	(continued on top
JR Z,SEL2-# ; AND CONTINUE IF IT LD A,B CDT (BITDAT),A ;ELSE PUT BACK OLD LD A,10000000B;AND RETURN DRIVE-N RET SELZ: LD HL,UNIT ;POINT HL TO DRIVE LD A, (HL) ; CAND GROPE MEN INIT	FF 1469 CP 255 06 1470 JR 2,SEL3-\$ 1 1472 ADD A,L 1473 LD A,C 11 1474 IN A,CTRREG) 1 66FF 1476 SEL3: LD HL,TRKTAB 1 1477 LD A,CTRY A,C	ADD 6,1 LD 6,4 LD 7,4HL) CP 255 JR 2,4OME-\$ OUT (TRKREG),6 XOR A	HOME: CALL READY RET NZ XDR A LD (TRACK), A : RESTOR: LD B, RSTCMD : XDR 00000100B : AND 10011100B : RET	SEEK: CALL READY ; CLEAR DISK CONTROLL RET NZ ; EXIT IF DRIVE NOT R LD A,C ; GET TRACK# DATA FRO CP 77 ; CHECK FOR MAXIMUM V RET NC ; FORGET IT IF TRACK# LD (TRACK), A ; CORGET IT ARACK# TO 1 LD (DATRES), A ; OUTPUT TRACK # TO 1 LD B, SKCMD ; LOAD B WITH A SEEK CALL STEP ; GO SEEK WITH PROPER AND 10011000B ; MASK TO READY, SEEK RET 2 : BITS AND RETURN IF	1512 CALL RESTOR :ELSE TRY TO RE-CAILBRAT 1514 RET NZ :ERROR IF WE CAN'T FIND 1515 LD A,C 1516 OUT (DATRES),A; DUTPUT TRACK# TO 1771 1517 LD R,SKCMD 7 1518 CALL STEP ;TRY TO SEEK THE TRACK A 1519 AND 10011000B 1520 RET ;1521; 1522;	

PFM Monitor Listing (continued)

	1651	*****	******	*****	原果有用的 医克米氏试验检尿液 医乳蛋白 医乳蛋白 医多种 医克勒氏 医克勒氏 医克格氏 医克格氏 医克格氏 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种 医多种	>FF73
	1653		STORAGE	ALLOCATION FOR	FOR 256 BYTE SCRATCH RAM *	VFF76
	1654			***************************************	·	>FF77
	1600		****	*****	***************************************	
	1657					× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×
	1658					
>FF00	1659	VECTAB	EQU	#	RUPT VECTOR TABLE S	
>FF00	1660	SIGVEC:	DEFS	16	FOR 8 VECTORS FOR	20.50
01144	1661	CTCVEC:	DEFS	00	FOR 4 VECTORS FOR	
YFF18	1662	SYSVEC:	DEFS	4	SPACE FOR 2 VECTORS FOR SYSTEM	VFF79
7 E	2771	000	0	5	PIU SEASE FOR 2 VECTORS FOR	
	000		מבות	•	AL PIO	
	1664					
	1665					
	1666	KEYBOARD DATA		INPUT FIFO VARIABLES	ARIABLES	>FF7A
	1667					
VFF20	1668	FIFO:	DEFS	16	CONSOLE INPUT FIFO	
00117	1669	- LUULI	DEFS		FIFO DATA COUNTER	
10 LL/	16/0	. Z Z L Z L	D L L L	۹,	TILL INFO POINTE	
100 EEA	1672		DEFIN	- C	SHIFT LOCK CHARAELAG BYTE	VEF7C
	1 1			1	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	YFF 7E
	1670					VFF80
	1675	STACK	POTNIER	SAVE AND LOCAL	CAL STACK FOR INTERRUPT ROUTINES	VEF 82
	1676					4011
VFF35	1677	SPSAVE:	DEFS	DI	*USER STACK POINTER SAVE AREA	00000
>FF37	1678		DEFS	32	*LOCAL STACK FOR INTERRUPTS	VEF 88
	1679					
	1680			Failedativi and adottory	SENTTHUS BOLLDES TOHOGO	
	1,480	•				
>FE57	1687	TIKUEL	DEFS	0	*1 SEC INTERRUPT ROUTINE VECTOR	
VEE 50	1484		חדות	40	ARAL EL CONSOLE INPUT	
AEEEE	1485		DEFE	10	SERIAL CONSOLE INPUT VECTOR	
	1686		2	4		ERRORS=0
	1687					
	1688	# CLOCK-TIMER		INTERRUPT VARIABLES	IABLES	
	1689					
VEFSD	1690		DEFS	71	BINARY CLOCK LICK COUNIER	
10117 04117	100	. ADA	DEFS	-	MONTH DAY	
17007	7101		0000		0000	
VEF 62	1404	200	DEFE	1 -	STATE BEGINNER	
M944A	1695		DEFS		MINUTES	
>FF 64	1404		100			
	1697		1	•		
	1698					
	1699	; DISK	I/O DRIVE	DRIVER VARIABLES		
	1700					
VFF65	1701	570	DEFS	T .	CURRENTLY SELECTED DISK#	
>FF66	1702		DEFS	4	44 DRIVE HEAD POSITION TABLE	
711,00	1703	7200	DEFS		SEEK SPEED FUK 1//1 CUMMANDS	
1011/	1704	MOTOR.	2 1 1 1 2	7 .	. DECLOR RECORD LENGTH VIRITABLE	
VFF 6D	1704		DET U	4 -	Thirty holds for the state	
YFF 6E	1707		DEFS			
						_

; COMMAND BYTE FOR READS/WRITES; DISK OPERATION RE-TRY COUNT; DISK I/O BUFFER POINTER	CURSOR POINTER CHAR OVERLAYED BY CURSOR CHAR USED FOR A CURSOR CURRENT CONTENTS OF SCROLL REGISTER STATE OF LEAD-IN SEQUENCE	SERIAL OUTPUT DELAY ;# OF NULLS SENT AFTER CONTROL CHARS.	ILISTHEAD FOINTER FOR DYNAMIC MEMORY ALLOCATION SCHEME FREPTR: DEFS 2	FOR NUM	CONSOLE LINE INPUT BUFFER	
	N	F 10R	ER FO	ичич-	- U 4	
DEFS DEFS DEFS	DEFS DEFS DEFS DEFS DEFS	PAD COUNT	LISTHEAD POINTER FREPTR: DEFS 'S	DEFS DEFS DEFS DEFS DEFS	DEFS DEFS DEFS END	
CMDTYP: DEFS 1 IOPTR: DEFS 2 i iCRT OUTPUT DRIVER	CURSOR: CHRSAV: CSRCHR: BASE: LEADIN;	; ;NULL P/	LISTHER FREPTR:	PARAM1: PARAM2: PARAM3: PARAM4: ESCFLG:	COFLAG: LAST: LINBUF:	
147.00 TO	1715 1716 1717 1718 1719	1721 1722 1723 1724 1725	1726 1727 1728 1729 1730 1731 1732	1735 1735 1736 1737 1738	1740 1742 1742 1744 1744 1746 1746	
¥FF6F ¥FF70 ¥FF71	>FF73 >FF75 >FF76 >FF77 *FF77	* YFF79	, >FF7A	>FF7C >FF7E >FF80 >FF80 >FF81	VFF855	EKKUKS=0000

end





P.O. BOX 223 BEND, OREGON 97709

.